REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,691.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873. Subscription in Advance, { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Inclusive of Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

October 1873.		October 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
,, Ratnagherry	5	,, Columbo	12
,, Vingorla	5	,, Galle	14
,, Goa	6	,, Negapatam	17
,, Carwar	6	,, Pondicherry	18
,, Mangalore	7	,, Madras	20
,, Cannanore	8	,, Coconada	22
,, Tellicherry	8	,, Vizagapatam	23
,, Calicut	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
,, Beypore	9	,, Gopalpore	24
,, Cochin	10	,, False Point	25
,, Alleppy	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line for transhipment at intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neighbouring Districts, and Madras, by which they can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,659 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	15
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao	15
,, Guadur	Oct. 1	,, Bushire	16
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	17
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	22
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	26
,, Koweit	11	,, Guadur	28
,, Fao	11	,, Kurrachee	31
,, Mahomerah	11		Nov.
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam ship INDIA, 1,659 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26 h September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Mantilas, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th September 1873, at 2 P.M., and will call at Mandvie in the Gulf of Cutch.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 17th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to foster their business on the inside of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. In the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on these lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of this new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues, and prescribe it tenderly, using it in great quantities in the following diseases :—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 26th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. MOOLTAN, (2,557 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. Feytiman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

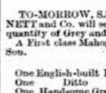
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th October, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



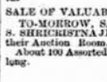
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 tons and 400 H.P.,) Capt. G. F. Cayes, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th October.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.



THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons, September 25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons, October 2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons, ,, 9th,	to Calcutta,
MEDOCAN	4,128 Tons, ,, 16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons, ,, 23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons, ,, 30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	3,478 Tons, November 6th,	to Calcutta,

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th September 1873.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES per S.S. MURIEL.—The s.s. MURIEL, having arrived from Liverpool under General Averages, occasioned by damage received in the Mersey, which stove in the Vessel's bows and filled the forecompartment with water, necessitating the unloading of the Steamer and the landing of the Cargo, CONSIGNEES are requested to sign the Average Bond, to produce Invoices, and to pay a deposit of Two and a Half per Cent. on the Invoice value of their Goods, after which the Undersigned will grant Delivery Orders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, s.s. Muriel.

Bombay, 24th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of carved furniture, such as circular, writing, and other tables, chairs, teapoys, pigeon holes, glass door cupboards, presses, chests of drawers, dressing tables, pictures, hanging and standard lamps, several dozens of plated mounted riding whips, horn-bow, enamelled leather travelling and Gladstone's bags, round and long-shaped cabin lamps, English beechwood folding chairs, rolls of screen cloths, leather portfolio, writing desks of sizes, imitation games, a case of children toys, and sundry articles, few dozens kerosine lamps, large and small iron treasury chest, copying presses on stands, large teaked bird cage.

A quantity of piece goods, such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Jaconets, Mulls, Coloured Madapollams, &c., &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Neat and Modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Bandora Hill.

We are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of a Gentleman changing residence, the same comprises, rich cut glassware, dinner, breakfast and tea services, best plateware, such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle, and liquor stands, ice pitchers, tea sets, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table, sideboard, screens, teapoys, whatnots, circular and card tables, easy, and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, rich carpets, plated hanging argand lamps, chiffoniers, table ornaments, four-post bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, towel horses, dispense articles, &c., &c.

No Catalogue, and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

A First class Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Brodwood and Son.

AT 1 P.M.

One English-built Hansom Cab,
One Ditto Dog-cart with Horse and Harness.
One Handsome Grey Horse, height, 14-2.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE SUPERIOR PATHANEE TURBANS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room at 1 P.M.

About 100 Assorted Colour Pathanee Turbans, 70 to 125 hands long.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the directions contained in the decretal order made by the High Court of Bombay bearing date the 28th day of April 1873, in Suit No. 1597 of 1866 wherein Luckmibai, widow of Crustnath Morojee is Plaintiff, and Gunput Morojee, Narayen Morojee and Satyabhamabai widow of the late Vencesh Morojee are Defendants, the following immoveable properties will be put up for sale in three lots by public auction on Monday the 6th, Tuesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 8th of October next respectively at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon of each day on the respective premises by Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co., Auctioneers.

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Forbes street within the Fort of Bombay in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 726 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper, on the west by the Bake house Lane, on the north by the Forbes street, and on the south by the passage, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 8, 23 and 26, and which said houses were formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 6, 7, and 8, and now in Nos. 10, 11, and 12, and together with the said piece of land were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. Byramjee Muncherjee and other tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or part of three chals called Ranbell with several buildings, stables and sheds thereon, standing, situate at Girgaum, or now called Breach Candy road without the Fort, in the subdistrict of Bhewahwur, containing by admeasurement 17,880 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Punushwady or the range or chawl of buildings belonging to Juggunath Jewanjee, on or towards the west by the house of the late Wassodew Wassoonathjee and Rahadew Wassoonathjee, and several other houses belonging to the different persons, on or towards the north by the house of Govind Jewanjee, and on or towards the south by the Navewady, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 1 of Pension and tax, and which said buildings, stables, and sheds are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, and 589, and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of Bhawoo Treebuck and other tenants.

Lot No. 3.

All the estate and interest of the above named plaintiff and defendants or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or part with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses and hereditaments situate at Dadur at or near the Railway Station or Mahim road in the subdistrict of Masagon, containing by admeasurement 6,832 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a batty field of Dossabhoy Eduljee, on the west by an part of Dharavy Bhugwally, deceased, on the north by a Battyfield of Bhawoo Dwarkajee, and on the south by the Mahim road, and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under No. 301 of Pension and tax and which said dwelling house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 392 standing in the name of Dhundoo Zooba and together with the said piece of ground were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Gunput Morojee and Narayen Morojee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Shamrow Pandoorang, Attorney for the plaintiff, Lakshmibai widow, at his office No. 8, Meadow Street, Fort, Mr. Janardhan Go al Attorney for the Defendant Gunput Morojee, at his Office No. 11, Oak lane, Messrs. Campbell, Mallen and Lynch, Attorneys for the defendant, Narayen Morojee at their office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, and Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley Attorney for the defendant Satyabhamabai, widow, at their office No. 5, Apollo Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,
No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE STREET, NEW TOWN.

On MONDAY, the 29th day of September 1873, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Lobar Nursey Premjee, and on account and risk of Mortgagor Lobar Cana Dowa, the following landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the east side of Portuguese Street at New Town in the sub-district of Mazagon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3175 and 3177 and the house is assessed under No. 17, and the said piece of ground contains by admeasurem nt 188 3-9 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded on the east by Sweeper's passage, on the west by the Portuguese street, on the north by a passage and parcels, and on the south by a passage and vacant ground of Rasoo Radha.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 94, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or G. W. WEBASTEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1868 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Mr. A. MENIST begs to announce that Messrs. T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON and Co., of Bombay, have CEASED to be AGENTS for his OPTICS from THIS DATE.

Should Mr. M. appoint another Agent in Bombay for his SPECTACLES, &c., he will guarantee that the said Agent shall be competent to know OJNCA's from CONVEX.

Bombay, 25th September 1873.

S. S. POTOMAC'S GENERAL AVERAGE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The GENERAL AVERAGE STATEMENT is now READY, and can be seen on applications. Consignees will be paid the balance of their Deposits on production of the Deposit Receipt to

THOMAS LIDBETTER,
Average Adjuster and Notary Public.

Apollo Street.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 3rd of October 1873, at 4-30 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants and Auditors, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of appointing an AUDITOR in the place of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE, deceased.

By Order of the Directors,
ALFRED SWIFT, Secretary.

No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, 25th Sept. 1873.

AVIS.

LE GERANT DU CONSULAT DE FRANCE à BOMBAY, agissant en vertu d'ordres qu'il vient de recevoir du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République, INVITE les FRANCAIS âgés de 19 à 30 ans, nés en France ou à l'étranger, domiciliés *de fait*, actuellement, dans la Présidence de Bombay, à se PRESENTER EN PERSONNE en PAR PONDE de POUVOIRS au CHANCELLERIE (5, Hornby Row) à l'effet de PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE des OBLIGATIONS MILITAIRES que la loi du 27 Juillet 1872 leur impose, et des PENALITES auxquelles s'exp seraient ceux qui ne se remettraient pas à ces obligations.

E. AUDISIO,
Gérant du Consulat de France.

Bombay, 25 Septembre 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the WUDWAN STATION COTTON MARKET will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on the 3rd NOVEMBER next. The Opening Ceremony will take place in the Market itself at 7 A.M. All interested are invited to attend. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application to KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Deputy Assistant, Jhalawar Prant, and ex. Officio Honorary Secretary to the General Committee.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Assistant Political Agent in charge
Jhalawar Prant, Kattywar, and President General Committee.

Wudwan Station, 22nd September 1873.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

श्री बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमिटेड-
श्री बोंबे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 26th September to the 5th Oct-ber, both days inclusive, and that the Dividend will be payable on and after the 10th idem.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 25th September 1873.

MANILLA CIGARS.

Of curiously fine quality.
"They are superb." (Recent letter.)

No. 2's, per box of 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

UNEQUALLED as a Restorer and Preserver of the Hair.

Instantly arrests baldness, imparts a beautiful gloss, and is a most agreeable toilet requisite.

'Tis so refreshing. (*Popular remark.*)

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

The following Importations will, on trial, illustrate the very high character of these WINES :—

		Rs. a.
SHEREY—Reform	Per Dozen	15 0
Virgin, Dry	,,	17 0
Diamond	,,	21 0
Amontillado	,,	26 0
All the above are excellent.		
PORT—Double Diamond, (Invalids)	,,	22 0
Do. Do. Do. Pints	,,	12 0
CLARET—Medoc, Superior	,,	12 0
CATALAN—White	,,	14 0
Red, (Invalids)	,,	14 0
(These Catalans are now in extensive use.)		
HOCK—Nierstein	,,	17 0
Rudesheim	,,	22 0
CHABLIS	,,	18 0
MOSELLE, SPARKLING, Quarts	,,	28 0
Do. Pints	,,	15 8
BRANDY—Royal	,,	19 0
Three Star	,,	27 0

AGENTS:
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT	Rs. 40 per doz.	qts.
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz.	qts.
Liebfrauenlich	,, 20 ,,	,,
Steinwein	,, 20 ,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24 ,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30 ,,	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	,, 30 ,,	,,
CLARETS.		
St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz.	qts.
Chateau de Frands	,, 14 ,,	,,
Vray Castro	15-8 ,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24 ,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28 ,,	,,
VERMOUTH.		
Vermouth	Rs. 12 per doz.	qts.
ITALIAN CLARET.		

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.
The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.
10 Per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amoro Secco ...(Still)	Rs. 12 per doz.	qts.
Brachetto	,, 12 ,,	,,
Barolo	,, 12 ,,	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12 ,,	,,
BRANDIES.		
Tricoche & Co., 1866	Rs. 16 per doz.	qts.
Ditto 1865	,, 17 ,,	,,
G. Martineau	,, 18 ,,	,,
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s	,, 18 ,,	,,
H. and C. Balareague	,, 18 ,,	,,

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

WANTED.

PRESS READER.—A Second Proof Reader wanted for this Office. No one need apply who cannot produce certificates as to character, and who has not had previous experience. Apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by us to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the Undersigned for the occupation, from the 1st October 1873, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN, COLABA. A deposit of Rs. 1-0 per each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of Rent in advance before the 15th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 24th Sept. 1873.

BOMBAY CHORAL FESTIVAL.

The above Festival will be held (D. V.) on MONDAY, Sept. 29th, (Michaelmas Day) in S. Thomas' Cathedral.

Full Choral Evensong at 6 P.M. with Sermon.

The Offertory (after defraying the expenses of the Festival) will be devoted to the *Organ Fund*, for which money is much wanted, the repairs during the past year having cost no less than Rs. 1,600.

Complete Books of Music and Words may be purchased at Soundy and Co.'s, Thacker and Vining's, or at the S. P. C. K. Depot, Cathedral Vestry. Price 4 annas.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned will, on behalf of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE or LEASE of LAND on the Elphinstone Estate and Moody Bay Reclamation. Leases may be for long or short periods as may best suit the Applicants.

The sanction of Government as well as that of the Trustees is required for any Sale or Lease of Land for any term exceeding 10 years.

Plans of both the Estates may be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

Traffic Manager's Office, Carnac Bunder, 23rd Sept. 1873.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SCRIP CERTIFICATE No 216 for TEN SHARES Nos. 926,935 for the term 1863-71, and SCRIP CERTIFICATES Nos. 193,196 for SIX SHARES Nos. 138,143 all in the name of the late RUTTONJEE EDULJEE, Insolvent, are MISSING, and holders of same are notified to communicate with the Undersigned before 31st October 1873, after which date Certificates will be issued for the Shares in question, and the originals will be considered cancelled.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th June 1873.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 112-8 per Share, declared for the year ending 30th June 1873, will be PAYABLE on application on and after the 29th instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, on production of Share Certificates.

श्रा. नरशी केशवजी घ. गंगादास रनछोडदास.
for, SHA NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his Attorney, Gungadass Runchordass,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Bombay, No. 160, Elphinstone Circle, 19th Sept. 1873.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only worthless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS,
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER,
Prepared only by
Messrs. LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
NEW YORK.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS.

JUST LANDED PER S. S. COLUMBIAN,
A Consignment of Extra Fine

MANILLA CIGARS AND C

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has continued almost unaltered, first class short dated Bills commanding slightly better rates.

In Government Securities there is very little doing, prices remaining unchanged.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 13/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼ to 5/16.
Do demand ..... 100¼ to 100 3/16.

On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110⅝ to ⅞
Four & half per cent.	106 3/8
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1905-07	109½
15 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do.	105
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	84
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9 0
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	222½
Bar Silver	107¼ to 107½
Gold Leo	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold	100 touch ... 16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

THE steamer Muriel engaged 400 tons wheat at £5-12-6 for Liverpool.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton; Wooden Ships; Myrabolams; Coir bills; Seeds	£2 5s. 0d. nominal; £2 0s. 0d. nominal; £1 15s. 0d. nominal; £0 15s. 0d. nominal; £2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers— London		£3 5s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat; Seeds; Cotton	£2 10s. 0d.; £2 10s. 0d.; £2 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton; Opium; Sailing Ships	Rs. 22 per ton. Rs. 35 to 30 per chest. Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER.

MARKET for Spinning shares steady. Colaba shares closed declining

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rupees	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
72,000	1,000	all	4 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
15,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	760
1,000	500	10s	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263¾ xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45 pl.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	125
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 62	Colaba Land Co.	1,300 xd
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Mazagon Land	8.0
20,000	1, 0	all	12p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 3-4	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10 3/4	1	do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	12 1/2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
.....	£18	19 3-4	d.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,350 xd
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,510
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,300
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
2,500	2,000	all	50p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,750	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,360
960	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
900	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,425
400	2,500	400	60p.a	Royal	2,000
550	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,280

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 pc	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
800	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	885
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	100pc	Apollo Press Co.	6,000
240	2,500	all	200pc.	Bombay Press Co.	1,450
200	500	all	150 p.a.	Do New	320
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
350	2,000	all	250pc.	East India Press Co.	2,750
150	8,500	all	900	Fort Press Co.	5,600
300	2,000	1,850	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	475
200	1,000	all	70 p.c	Fresel Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 pc	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,000
250	5,000	1,460	75 pc	Imperial Press Co.	1100
200	400	350	425 pc	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	600
120	2,500	all	125 pc	Princeof Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 pc	Scinde Press Co.	850
192	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,5	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
156	850	all	50 pc	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday has, in consequence of the firmness of holders, been to a small extent, and we have no alteration to report in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,033 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 33 yds. 8 lbs. Rs. 5 11 0
1,033 ,, ,, ,,40in 35 yds. 8 lbs. ,, 5 7 0
1,750 ,, ,, ,, 45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs. ,, 5 8 6
2,000 ,, ,,T. Cotts 6/29 in. 24 yds. 6 lbs ,, 3 11 3
1,000 ,, Mulls 1 to 3 66 in. 20 yds. ,, 1 3 6
4 800 ,, White Mulls 40 in. 20 yds. Rs. 3 6 0 to ,, 4 5 0
2,800 ,, ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 3 2 6 ,, 4 4 6
1,000 ,, Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs ,, 5 14 6

COTTON.

Reuter's of the 24th instant reports the Liverpool market as closing dull and drooping, with Surat dull but unchanged. Excepting Mid Orleans, which has declined 1/16d. per lb. all of the previous quotations remain quite unaltered. Sales of the day are given of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were Surats, and of which 2,000 were on speculation and for exports. The receipts amount only to 1,000 bales. The Manchester markets is reported quiet but steady, and coffee firm and advancing. As regards money matters, a withdrawal from the Bank of England of £185,000 is advised, which is very probably for America, though no destination is stated. Telegrams from New York, dated 23rd instant, quote M. Uplands at 18¼ cents per lb. Gold Premium of 112, and Exchange of 106¼. The receipts of U. S. ports for the four days are given at 19,000 bales, and exports to Great Britain for the same period of 3,000 only. The cotton market have closed quiet but unchanged. The following are our closing quotations :—

Dholleras & Bhownugger ..... Rs. 194 to Rs. 196
Comrawuttee ..... ,, 195 to ,, 197
Akola ..... ,, 200 to ,, 202
Broach M. G. ..... ,, 198 to ,, 208
Hingungaut ..... ,, 215 to ,, 217
Sawgimed ..... ,, 202 to ,, 204
Compta & Vingoria ..... ,, 182 to ,, 185

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

30 candies Bhownugger ..... at Rs. 193 to 195
25 ,, ,, ... at ,, 194½
25 ,, Kukloo ..... at ,, 204
25 ,, Unjar ..... at ,, 182

YARNS.

The market for most kinds of Grey continues very dull, and prices of higher counts of Mule are drooping. The following sale has come to our notice :—

500 lbs. Coloured No. 30 to 40's ..... 14¼ as. per lb.

METALS.

The market generally is firm, and prices are ruling in favour of sellers. The following sale is reported :—

300 cwt. Copper Brazers ..... at Rs. 57½ per cwt.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Pearl (s)	Doort	Catch, September 22.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Persian Packet	Schoel	Batavia via Galle.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Euphrates, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Cutch.
Schooner Africa, to Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

St Olaf, s, 5 cases sherry, C Macdonald.
Caradoc, s, 6 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co,
Mecca, s, 50 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Zantho, s, 22 cases claret and 5 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.
Orlando, s, 10 cases brandy, P S. Karaga's.
Lady Lawrence, 5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 100 cases brandy, W Watson and Co; 45 casks ale, Edulji Pallonjee; 5 casks hardware, Caderbhoy Sultanally; 1 case candles, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mooltan, s, 1 case thread, the L A and A Co.; 1 case medicine, Hurjee Mooljee; 1 case leather, S Tyabjee and Co.; 5 cases twine, S.S. Narrelwala; 6 cases cochineal, Goculdass Woomersy; 3 cas s cochineal, Nursey Soondarjee.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 47 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Persia, s, 5 cases corks, Hudson and Co.; 20 cases crystalized fruits, Treacher and Co.; 130 case brandy, 18 cases hock, 12 cases claret, 6 cases sauternes, and 24 cases curacao, Pechajee Framjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Victor, 99 barrels tar, 100 barrels pitch, and 600 barrels robin, Tharia Topun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—25TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mooltan, s, 12 bales wool, Rewachund Asanund.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan, s, 14 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gunny; 19 bundles E teeth, Anundjee Visram; 8 bundles E teeth, Abdoolrayman Ahmed; 20 cases olibanum and 5 cases cowdies, Joomabhoy Laljee; 18 cases mother o' pearl shells, Cassumbhoy Nanjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Persia, s, 91 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Persia, s, 3 pots coolfa oil, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Mooltan, s, 7 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abadin.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Hennell, Captain, Sappers and Miners, on leave, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 24.

Werge, Lieutenant, 2nd Beloochees, on duty, from Poona.
Nugent, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Ahmedabad.
Chalon, Captain, 3d Madras Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 13.

Kelly, Lieutenant, Public Works Department, to join, to Hydrabad.

SEPTEMBER 25.

Fagan, Captain, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, to Deesa.
Swinhoe, Captain, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Deesa.
Hennell, Captain, Sappers and Miners, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, September 25.)

NOTIFICATION BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Poona, from the 15th to the 30th Oct next, both days inclusive.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lt Charles Oldfield Nicholetts, of the 39th Foot, 2nd Wing Subn, 8th Regt N I, 16th Aug 1872.

Col H St G Wilkins, R F, A-de-C to the Queen, is allowed furlough to Europe for sixteen months, from date of departure in Oct next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Col W W Anderson Lt-Col W Gray, Maj J C D S Money, Capt S G D Turner, Capt G B Simpson, and Condr H Macnee.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Crawley-Boevey, C S, Ag Asst Resident, Baroda, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 15 days, with effect from the 17th inst.

Lt J M Hunter, Ag Asst Pol Agent, Mahi Kanta, returned on the 19th inst, during office hours, from the privilege leave of absence for one month granted to him by Notification dated the 18th July last.

Rao Baha boor Ochowram Mitharam, Asst P.l Agent in charge, Edur, performed the duties of Asst Pol Agent, Mahi Kanta, during Lt Hunter's absence on privilege leave.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H J Parsons, Ag Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagherry, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Sec 12, Chap IV, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr Parsons is also allowed subsidiary leave not exceeding 15 days, under Sec 15 (a), Chap V, of the said Code.

Mr J A Moke, Supt of the Dhoolia kote Jail, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr J F Fernandes, Dy Collr and first class Mag, Ahmedabad, to act also as Supt of the Dhoolia kote Jail during Mr Moke's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements in the Police Dept :—

Lt Col J Hunter to take up his substantive appointment of Dist Supt of Police in the Satara District.

Lt-Col T G Coles to take up his substantive appointment of Dist Supt of Police in the Tanna District.

Capt G H F Codrington to take up his substantive appointment of Dist Supt of Police in the Sholapore District.

Capt C Hay to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kulludghee District until further orders.

Lt J Humfrey to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Punch Mahals District until further orders.

Capt A B Pertram to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Surat District, vice Capt Westmacott, or until further orders.

Lt C F Baugh to act as Asst Dist Supt of Police in the Khandesh District, vice Capt Yates, or until further orders.

The services of Lt C J Dickson are, for the present, replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to direct that the words "or in Hindustani" be inserted after "vernacular language of the District" in Sec 24 of the Rules for the Examination of Junior Civil Servants, &c, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 13th July 1871.

In supersession of Govt Notification dated 17th June last, Mr J Elphinston, Collr of Ratnagherry, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 8th July 1873.

Surg D Simpson, A M, M D, is granted an extension of one year as Supt of Matheran from 25th Nov 1873.

Mr W S Heaton, Asst Conservr of Forests in Sind, acted as Conservator of Forests in that Province from 19th April to 7th Sept 1873, both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Young, Extra Asst Commr of Customs, passed, on the 9th inst, the Departmental Examination according to the second standard under Govt Notification of 13th Jan 1869.

Surgs. Maj F S Turnbull, M D, and J Pinkerton, M D, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Surg-Genl of Vaccination, Bombay Presy, on the 7th Aug last, after office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lts H Clerke, R E, W W Robinson, R E, and R T Orpen, R E, are appointed As t Engrs, second grade.

(Irrigation Branch.)

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J A Young to act as Ex Engr, Ghar Dev during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H M Thompson.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr G Bühler, Educational Inspr, Northern Div, has been deputed on special duty to Rajpootana, with effect from 1 th Dec 1873 to 15th March 1874.

Mr J O'Leary, Govt Professor of Law, availed himself of the six months' furlough granted to him under Govt Notification dated the 6th, ult, No 826, from the 12th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

License to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, is hereby given to the Rev W E Robbins, Missionary of the American Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Henry D Baddeley, third officer of the steamer Kwangtung, vice Mr Lewis, discharged.

NOTIFICATION BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

Heads of Depts, and Officers, are reminded that the grant of casual leave to Gazetted Officers is opposed to the orders of the Govt of India, vide G I F D No 553, dated 31st May 1864.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division.

Mr J E Down, second Asst Dist Supt of Police, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Supplement F, Sec 12, and Chap VI, Sec 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from 1st Oct 1873.

Southern Division.

Mr C W Bell, first Asst Collr, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for 14 days from such date as he may avail himself of it during the current month.

NOTIFICATION BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

Mr T D Mackenzie, First Asst Collr, has been appointed Offg Registrar at Ahmedabad District.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURGEON GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surg-Major L S Bruce, Presy Surg 2nd Dist, is allowed privilege leave for one month, from 1st Oct next; Surg-Maj E F Wheatley performing his duties during his absence.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 26	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Oct. 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 7	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	Sept. 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be detained.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Prepaid Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas	Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov. 17
Monday	7 P.M.	,,	,, 24
,,	Oct. 13	,,	Dec. 1
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 8
,,	,, 27	,,	,, 15
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 10	,,	,, 2

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Oct. 7	Tuesday	Dec. 2
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 16
,,	Nov. 18	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 4	,,	Jan. 13

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Oct. 18	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	,, 18	,,	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.	*Supplementary dates.*	
Friday Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday Oct. 27	,,	Nov. 3
,, Nov. 24	,,	Dec. 1
,, Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday Sept. 26	Monday Nov. 24
Monday Oct. 27	

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*29th Sept.	1873.	31st Oct. 1873.	1st Dec. 1873.
29th ,,	,,	3rd Nov. ,,	*5th ,, ,,
3rd Oct.	,,	*7th ,, ,,	18th ,, ,,
6th ,,	,,	10th ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,
*16th ,,	,,	14th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,
13th ,,	,,	17th ,, ,,	*19th ,, ,,
17th ,,	,,	*21st ,, ,,	22nd ,, ,,
20th ,,	,,	24th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
*24th ,,	,,	28th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,
27th ,,	,,		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Manmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sarowar, viâ Nagpore	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, the as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooles, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

FERGUSON—September 23rd, at Ahmedabad, the wife of John Dempster Ferguson, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, of a daughter.
LEAN—September 20th, at Callian, the wife of Mr. F. F. Lean, of a daughter.
NEWELL—September 25th, at Mazagon, the wife of Mr. W. Newell, P. & O. Co.'s Service, of a daughter.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SOUNDY—August 31st, at London, the wife of Mr. A. F. Soundy, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LATIMER—September 15th, at Parsonage, Simla, the wife of F. W. Latimer, of a son.
ROBERTS—September 19th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Henry Roberts, Principal Doveton College, of a son.
SHELL—September 17th, at the Lying-in-Hospital, Madras, the wife of Mr. Thomas A. Shell, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DYER—September 17th, at Colombo, on board the Viceroy, Lt-Colonel T. D. Thiselton Dyer, lately Commanding the Europ an Veteran Battalion, Palaveram.
OAKES—September 20th, at Vepery, Anne Oakes, aged 57 years, relict of the late Thomas Oakes, Magistrate of Police Madras.
WIGHTMAN—September 14th, at Nellore, of remittent fever, Henry Ernest, the dearly loved son of Conductor J. Wightman, Ordnance Dept., aged 4 years and 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873.

THE present uncertainty of the future form of government in France, and the knowledge that at any time we may hear of a move which will suddenly lead to the adoption either of a Monarchy or of a Permanent Republic by the French, makes us await with unusual interest telegrams bearing on French politics. However active the professional politicians may be in endeavouring to bring about an arrangement with the Comte de Chambord, or in plotting for the continuance of the Republic or the re-establishment of the Empire, the great mass of Frenchmen seem to be awaiting, in a state of expectancy, the result of the negotiations between the Orleanists and the Legitimists. A fortnight ago we were informed by telegraph that the cause of the Fusionists was considered hopeless, as it might well be, seeing how obstinately the Comte de Chambord persisted in adhering to his own notions of the terms on which he should agree to become the Sovereign of France; but a week later we learned that the Comte was at last giving way to some extent to the Constitutionalists, and we to-day publish a telegram which assures us that he who has hitherto spoken of the white flag as a *

POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. LOWE took advantage of an invitation to the Cutlers' Feast at Sheffield last night to deliver a most effective panegyric on the Ministry and himself, and especially on his own economical administration of the Treasury. He makes no secret of his conviction that he was the best Chancellor of the Exchequer England has ever had, and that whoever succeeds him cannot be so faithful a guardian as he was of the public purse. The wonder is, in these circumstances, that, with all his professed contempt for power and pay, he was content to be superseded in a department in which he had done such excellent service, and to subside into a subordinate position. Evidently, his own colleagues, and particularly Mr. Gladstone, have judged him as wrongly as the public, and his defence of his own conduct should have been addressed to them rather than to the nation at large. Mr. Lowe can justly pride himself on having kept down the expenditure, though he has no right to take credit for the wonderful flow of national prosperity which enabled him, while he was at the Exchequer, to pay off many heavy charges which would otherwise have caused an increase of debt or taxation; but the very fact that, so far as economy goes, he was in the main a good administrator, suggests that the reasons for his removal from the Treasury must have been exceptionally strong, and that the brilliant account he has given of his own exploits only shows us one side of the medal. The fact is, he has failed as a Minister, not merely from want of sympathy with other men, but because he has mortally offended the House of Commons this session by presuming to act as if he were independent of its control, and by combining a laxity of supervision in important matters of administration with an impolitic harshness in petty details of economy. There is another obvious remark to make on Mr. Lowe's speech, that it recited only the achievements of the past, and did not explain the Ministerial programme of the future. Mr. Lowe spoke, indeed, as if he felt that the best thing the Ministry could do would be to leave office before they make any more blunders. They have done things in their five years of power; but it doubtful if they are agreed about any one to be brought forward next session. A desperate effort is being made to bid for the support of one section of the Radicals by the suggestion that the Income-tax should be levied only on landed property and not on the profits of trades and professions. The abolition of schedule D. would no doubt please the fanatics who believe in that most iniquitous doctrine as to "the unearned increment of the land," but it would not meet the approval of Mr. Fawcett and other sound economists and honest Liberals; and I don't see how Mr. Lowe himself could consistently support it.

The Government must be very hard pressed indeed, when its supporters in the press find it necessary to write about the proposed expedition to Coomassie and the defiance by Admiral Yelverton of the Spanish insurgents at Cartagena as if the Ministers of War and the Admiralty had saved the country. The leading article in yesterday's *Daily Telegraph* on the heroism of "stout Yelverton" and "Mr. Goschen's boys" and the miraculous conduct of "the British Lion" in walking out of the harbour of Cartagena with two Spanish ironclads tied to his tail, while the men in the Spanish squadron and forts looked on and did nothing, is stuffed so full of cowardly vaunts that it makes one sick to read them. One would suppose that it was something new for English sailors to do their duty, and that the old press-gang men who won the Nile and Trafalgar were far inferior in pluck to "Mr. Goschen's boys." Admiral Yelverton was not placed in a very dignified position, as he seems to have been made the catspaw of the German captain, who seized the Spanish frigates and then did not know what to do with them. The [illegible] back him, which could easily have destroyed the ships and forts of the insurgents; and, conscious of his strength, he could afford to be calm in spite of the furious threats with which he was assailed. He has done his duty well; but it was not, after all, a mighty exploit to take the two frigates to Gibraltar. So, again, with regard to the expedition to Coomassie, the war with the Ashantees, with its inevitable result, is not a thing to be proud of, and will not atone for the impotence of our Government in face of such powers as Russia and America. The burning of Coomassie will not compensate England for the capture of Khiva by the Russians, though Ministerial apologists would fain see public attention diverted by it from the failure of our foreign policy in Asia. The English people do not talk much about foreign affairs, but they are quite intelligent enough to feel that their Government has been discredited by its conduct towards foreign powers, and that something more is needed to restore its reputation than a victory over some African savages.

The loss by the Liberals of the seat at Shaftesbury is explained to-day by the publication of a letter from the Dowager Marchioness of Westminster to Mr. Danby Seymour, in which Lady Westminster, whose influence is very powerful at Shaftesbury, declares she has abandoned Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues because they are Radicals and Revolutionists who wish to uproot loyalty and religion throughout the country. Lady Westminster, it will be said, is only a perverse and misguided old woman; but her defection, though it does not carry the Grosvenor family over to the Opposition, is significant of the discontent with which the old Whigs see the tendency of Mr. Gladstone's policy. The first attempt of the Government to touch landed property would lead to such an alienation of the great Whig families from the Liberal cause as that which enabled Mr. Pitt to become the absolute ruler of England. The great families have not the same Parliamentary strength now as they had towards the close of last century; but their weight, thrown into the scale of the Conservative reaction, would be quite sufficient to make the prospects of the Ministry desperate.

France pays to-day the last instalment of the indemnity to Germany; and at Berlin the overthrow of the second Napoleonic Empire has been celebrated during the week by the unveiling of the column of Victory. The rejoicing of the Germans over the war of 1870 is natural enough; but one cannot understand why Englishmen should rejoice with them. The peace of Europe is not a bit more secure now than it was five years ago; and the power of England to influence the destinies of continental nations has become almost infinitesimal. Italy, which used to turn her eyes westward for help, now leans only on the support of Germany; and there are manifest signs that Turkey, too, means to repudiate the protection of England. The fall of France has, in fact, lessened the political weight of this country: and the only reason we have for congratulating ourselves on the successes of Germany is that, in the new religious war of which we are witnessing the first skirmishes, the German Empire will be the champion of religious liberty against the Catholic reaction. What the real strength of the Catholic party may be in Europe, one cannot pretend to say; but it is doing well in Spain, at present, and, if Don Carlos won the Spanish throne, there is too much reason to fear that the fanaticism which now finds an outlet in pilgrimages would prompt the Catholics in France and Italy to deeds of violence which could only end in a European war. In such a war, England and Germany would of course be natural allies.

The *Times* of this morning copies from the *Pall Mall Gazette* a fair and even generous article on Mr. Chisholm Anstey, written evidently by one who knew him well and appreciated the good points of his remarkable character. The *Pall Mall* says it does not know how Palmerston converted Anstey from an enemy into a friend. I fancy the conversion originated in Anstey's own caprice. I remember he described to me once himself, with grim humour, the process of "nobbling" to which he was subjected by the sagacious Premier, as soon as he had shown the first sign of relenting in his denunciation of Palmerston as the tool of Russia. I think it was in the Pacifico debate, but cannot be sure—as I have not a copy of *Hansard* by me to refer to—that Anstey, finding the views he had so long been almost solitary in advocating had gained many supporters in Parliament, upheld his character for eccentricity by making a speech in which he declared that Palmerston, with all his faults, was by no means a bad sort of fellow after all. A day or two afterwards, when Anstey went home in the evening to his chambers in the Temple, he found that a card had been left for him, inscribed "Lady Palmerston. At Home, Tuesday evening." Not knowing exactly what to do, Anstey consulted his brother patriot, David Urquhart, who, however, repudiated him, on account of his speech, as a renegade and refused to give him advice. Anstey wrote a polite refusal to Lady Palmerston, and wrapped himself up once more in his own virtue. Not long afterwards, however, he went to a reception given by Lady Campbell, the Chief Justice's wife, and the hostess, in the course of the evening, told him there was a lady present who was particularly anxious to be introduced to him. Led meekly to his fate, the patriot martyr advanced to a couch and was presented by Lady Campbell to Lady Palmerston. The latter at once made room for him beside her, and said, "Now, Mr. Anstey, I see you go to other people's houses, and I must insist on your doing me the favour to come to mine." What could the hapless victim of such blandishments say or do? The next week there was delivered at the home of virtue in the Temple a second card of invitation from Lady Palmerston; and this time Anstey went. The hostess came forward, when he was announced, greeted him most cordially, and, taking his arm, marched him up and down the rooms. The conquest was complete. No speeches, however long, could thenceforth restore Anstey's reputation as a patriot or regain for him the confidence of his old friends; so, after a time, he subsided into the rank of a subordinate placeman and became Attorney-General at Hongkong. It is said that the ungrateful Palmerston, when asked why he had sent the converted Radical to Hongkong, said—"Well, if you can tell me of any other place, a little further off London, where I can put him, I shall be happy to send him there." Of late years, his always undisciplined temper had gained so complete a mastery over his better instincts that he seemed to rage with a wild unreasoning fury against all mankind, and to be incapable of distinguishing a friend from an enemy—and even unwilling to leave himself with any friends in the world. But in the earlier years even of his Bombay career, before disappointment had wholly soured him, he could be as warm in his friendships as he was bitter in his hatreds, and to the last he was, when he chose, one of the most entertaining of companions.

Mr. Juland Danvers, in his Indian Railway Report for 1872-73, issued this week, says, regarding the Carwar Railway:—"So long as the result of the working of existing lines involves a contribution from the revenues of the country to make up the amount due for interest on the outlay, the Government is right in requiring proof, or the strongest evidence in support of the belief, that future railways, whether undertaken by Government or companies, will turn out to be remunerative in one shape or another. Indirect as well as direct gains of course enter into the calculation. The improvement of the material prosperity of the country is the end aimed at through all such works. But if the revenue of the country will not be increased, *directly*, by remunerative profits from the new lines themselves, or *indirectly*, by augmented receipts from existing lines, by saving the national expenditure or by improving the national resources, the Government naturally pauses before encouraging fresh works. The commencement of the Carwar Railway is for [illegible] felt regarding other projected undertakings. "Postponement," in this case, is, I take it, equivalent to abandonment. The Carwar Railway project might have survived my evidence before the Finance Committee, but it could not survive Mr. John Fleming's. That gentleman's ludicrously candid exposition of the views he holds as to the support Government ought to lend him in constructing a railway to improve his property damned the scheme at once and for ever, though I daresay there are some people in the India Office who would make one more effort to secure its salvation if the terrible Mr. Fawcett were but to be rejected by the electors of Brighton. May I say one last word about the Elphinstone job? The chairman of your Chamber of Commerce has taken great pains lately to show that the purchase of the Elphinstone property has not increased the burdens on commerce in the port of Bombay. He is right, no doubt, as to the present state of the case—at least, I see no reason to dispute the accuracy of his figures—but he ought, I think, to have made it plain that Bombay is not now saddled with the whole weight of the Elphinstone purchase money, but has relieved herself of a good portion of this debt at the cost of the general body of Indian taxpayers. The Bombay Chamber has fought for its own local interests with zeal, ability, and success; but it has only shifted the burden from the shoulders of the people of Bombay to those of the nation at large. Indian taxpayers, in fact, suffer for Sir Seymour Fitzgerald's job, in order that Bombay traders may go free.

J. M. M.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co. vs. BENNEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In consequence of your reporter not having been present in Court on Saturday last, he has incorrectly stated the defence set up by Mr. Judge on behalf of the defendant. I hope you will therefore allow me to give a correct version of that defence. The pleas set up were seven, and not three only, as your reporter incorrectly states, and they were the following:—

1. The Act of Parliament authorizing the Dramatic Authors' Society to charge fees for the performance of plays on their list does not extend to India.
2. The plaintiffs are not the agents of the Dramatic Authors' Society.
3. The defendant did not make the alleged agreement for one year with the plaintiffs.
4. The defendant did not make any agreement with the plaintiffs for the quarter sued for, commencing on the 20th August 1873.
5. The defendant did not make any agreement with the plaintiffs to pay in advance.
6. If any agreement to pay in advance was made the plaintiffs had waived that agreement.
7. If the alleged agreement for one year, at the rate of Rs. 600, payable by quarterly instalments of Rs. 150 in advance, was made, this action is barred by the defendant's discharge by the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, on the ground that it was an absolute agreement to pay a sum certain by fixed instalments, and therefore the debt was capable of valuation at the time of defendant's discharge.

25th September. ADVOCATE.

THE POONA RACES.

THE results of yesterday's races were as follows:—

THE HACKS.

1. Sirmust. 2. Danube. 3. Clown.

THE HANDICAP.

1. King's Own. 2. Vidette. 3. Satanella.

THE ARAB HANDICAP.

1. Crossbee. 2. Tokay. 3 Amnesty.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S CUP.

1. Merrylegs. 2. Dessert Bord.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's Unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels and lymphatics explains their unrivalled influence in healing old sores, bad wounds, and indolent ulcers. To insure the desired effect the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried, and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those hideous ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective power exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins. New healthy growths appear to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION OF FINE ART AT SIMLA

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

THE interesting ceremony of opening the Annual Exhibition of Fine Art at Simla took place on Saturday afternoon, the 20th instant, at "Benmore," before a large and distinguished assembly. Punctually at 4 o'clock His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharajah of Jheend, Col. Earle, Military Secretary, and other members of His Excellency's staff, arrived at the Exhibition rooms, where they were received by the Vice-President, Sir Richard Temple, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. On Lord Northbrook, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Rajah of Jheend taking their seats, Sir Richard Temple addressed Lord Northbrook in the following terms:—

"Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—This is now the sixth Annual Exhibition held at Simla. On the present occasion we produce 57 oil pictures and 173 water colours, against 46 oil pictures and 148 water colours of last year. Photographs have almost ceased to be exhibited here, for, as I explained last year, this Exhibition is not really adapted for photographs, which branch of art has, as it is known, been provided for by Exhibitions elsewhere. The total number of pictures, miscellaneous included, comes up to 267, against 248 of last year. As you all know, this is not a subject which is to be decided by statistics; the real test is quality and merit, of which you will be able to judge for yourselves. We, the committee, are confident that the walls are well filled this year. This is now the third year we have had the Exhibition in these rooms, and we believe the walls have never been so well covered as at the present moment. (Hear, hear.) It will be particularly satisfactory to your Lordship to observe that the defect to which you drew attention last year—the want of figure drawings—has to a considerable extent been remedied, and I believe we have never had so many, and certainly not so good, figure subjects as the pictures of various sorts which we have on the present occasion. Your Lordship's suggestion last year as to sketches from nature has been fully carried out; there are now 99 sketches of different sorts in these rooms, some of which are on the walls and some included in the miscellaneous category, being contained in the scrap books and albums.

"We now turn to the old story—the balance of last year. For last year's Exhibition the receipts amounted to Rs. 3,050; the expenditure to Rs. 2,650, leaving a balance of Rs. 400, or, say, the modest sum of £40 in hand. (Cheers.) To show how closely small affairs follow the course of great affairs, I may say that this sum represents the largest surplus we have ever had, and that it follows a surplus of several previous years! (Hear, hear.)

"It is not a matter of surprise to learn that in the course of the changes of Indian society we have to lament the loss of many contributors. When I mention the names which I am about to mention, the circumstances will recall to you the memory of those whose works have afforded delight on previous occasions. The names to which I allude are those of D'Oyley, Strutt, Biddulph, Lumsden, Pemberton, Rodney Brown, Wright; also Mrs. Mazuchelli, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Graham, and Lady Tombs. Some of these are absent in England, whence doubtless they may return with fresh strength and new ideas gathered there. But it is somewhat remarkable that against the loss of these twenty contributors we have to set almost an exactly equal number of new contributors. We have now nineteen new contributors to make up for those whom we have lost. Among these I may mention Colonel Hancock, Colonel Sankey, Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Taylor, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Wyllie, Mrs. Nanny, and Captain Hamilton.

"It is further remarkable, perhaps, that while all those who are absent belong to the Bengal presidency, almost all those who are present for the first time, belong to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Those two presidencies indeed have furnished recruits of whom any association might be proud; and I think we should remember that fact when those presidencies may ask for our co-operation in regard to Exhibitions to be held in Southern and Western India. (Cheers.) Further, when we remember that Colonel Baigrie is a Bombay officer, and that Colonel Fane, though now a naturalized Bengallee, originally hailed from Madras, we must acknowledge that in this Exhibition the Madras and Bombay presidencies combined have surpassed the Bengal presidency. We must indeed consider Colonel Fane as belonging by naturalization to the Bengal Presidency, for he is the great gun of Bengal whom we have to oppose to Colonel Hankey and Colonel Sankey! (Hear hear.)

"However, notwithstanding the loss of some old contributors, we have to congratulate ourselves on still retaining the services of many of our best contributors. First among these is Colonel Fane, of whom I may [illegible] say, that taking landscapes and figures together, [illegible] could give me the faintest idea beyond suggesting Calcutta as the first step. So to the City of Palaces I went, after an absence of nearly ten years, and of all places in the world for its size there is probably none so pitiably dull as it is for a traveller between April and October. Even there no one could tell me how to go to Cachar! From Port Canning, from Goalundo steamers started, but the agents themselves had the most hazy idea when they would come and when they would go, and after repeated warnings to be ready, followed by as many letters stating that the start was deferred, I passed upwards of a fortnight in a disagreeable state of suspense and vain endeavour to discover any kind of amusement in the capital of the Empire. I was not surprised to find the steamers, once we did start, far from comfortable, and as irregular in their progress as they were in starting. The India General Steam Navigation Company does not profess to "go in" for carrying passengers, and although it does profess to go in for cargo, the repeated mistakes made *en route*, such as leaving a buggy in one place and the horse and harness belonging to it at another, did not lead me to suppose that they cared about anything at all. The only other line is a single railway steamer, which plies as well as it can in conjunction with the Eastern Bengal Railway, but as its means of locomotion consist in a single paddle wheel at the stern, it cannot do very much. I may briefly sum up the means of communication with Cachar by saying that no lady can travel without extreme discomfort, and the sooner the railway is permitted to put on a regular line of steamers the better, unless a new company will cut out the *effete* 'India General.' No one could understand why on earth I should wish to see Cachar, and one plague after another was brought to my notice by the various people I met on the way up. The mosquitoes they said were unbearable, the leeches clung to you if you walked and to your pony if you rode. There was nothing to eat except ducks and fowls, every one got ill or died, and the servants would not go near the place. Altogether Cachar seemed to be a most objectionable spot, and when the steamer stopped in a certain place called Satan's Creek, and we had to spend the night there, I confess that the mosquitoes were simply beyond all previous experience, rendering sleep altogether out of the question. At length, however, we brought up at Sylhet, and I found an old friend there living in great comfort and delighted with the climate of Eastern Bengal. At first he did not like it, but having once got comfortably settled, he said that nowhere in India had he enjoyed better health than at Sylhet. The only drawback was a civil war which was raging in society there, and put an end to much pleasure in having anything to say to the people. Big swells and little, black, white, and parti-coloured—the half-caste element is great in Eastern Bengal, and the young ladies of Dacca wive the officials to a great extent—all joined one side or another, and there was war to the death between them. From all I could hear it would, I should imagine, prove a great blessing if there were a complete change of residents at the place, and a dispersion of those at present there. We soon went on, and in two days or so arrived at Cachar. In appearance it certainly is not prepossessing, as the jungle appears to have all its own way, the roads are utterly out of repair, and one is so engrossed in getting along that for some time the picturesque position is lost sight of. In reality the station of Cachar, or Silchar as it is called officially, is remarkably pretty. On all sides are hills covered with woods with villages surrounded with bamboo foliage between them and the station, spotted about. Close by, across the river, rises a 'telad' or small hill covered with tea bushes, the nearest plantation, and one only has to go out a few miles to find miles of tea growing in almost every direction, separated of course by large tracts of jungle land as yet uncleared, which in the meantime provides charcoal and grazing land. Except in Dehra Doon I have nowhere in India seen such pretty scenery as there is about this district, and if properly opened out, I think it would in every way equal the Doon in productive powers as well as in appearance; more than that, I think it quite as healthy as that garden of India, and very little if at all hotter. But how can I describe with sufficient emphasis the utter indifference which prevails among the officials here, the utter neglect of roads, public buildings, and convenience generally. The administration of Cachar is a disgrace to the British Government, and happy indeed will all concerned in its prosperity be when the day comes for its formation with Assam into a Chief Commissionership. As a tea planter remarked to me, "we may possibly have to pay a little more, but we would much rather do that and have men who will do something." I shall be afraid to say how many lakhs of rupees have not been spent on a road between Cachar and Sylhet, and yet it is very nearly as necessary as when none existed. The iron bridges are standing without a road to them in some places, in others there are no bridges or broken down temporary ones of bamboo, there is no metal on it, and after the least rain from the nature of the soil it becomes impracticable. The river communication is only open for a few months of the year, and although this might easily be improved by blasting some rocks, nothing whatever has been done except expensive and fruitless surveys. The worst of the Public Works Department are sent up to Cachar, although there is no place requiring and deserving better men, or in which ignorance can waste more money. I am credibly informed that the Executive Engineer in charge of all the buildings and roads in Cachar is not even a Civil Engineer, and was sent up for minor work, but has had thrust on him works of a most extensive nature. However that may be, there is a unanimous cry against the condition of everything appertaining to public works in this neighbourhood, and I can from my own experience, even allowing for the difficulty in procuring labour and material, fully confirm the fact that things are very far from being as they should be. There are no 'serais' for travellers, no dák bungalows—in fact, I can't put it better than saying there is no "bundobust." The tea planters have to muddle on the best way they can, make roads if they want them, build dák bungalows for their own accommodation when they have to come into the station on business, or to attend the Courts, Government makes lakhs of rupees annually by the development of the province, but its representatives do absolutely nothing to open up communications or facilitate business. The dáks come in any time, and take *days* to communicate over short distances, such as between Ilyia Kandy and Silchar, a distance of some twenty-seven miles. Under such circumstances, it is a great pleasure to be able to speak in the highest terms of the planters, who instead of grumbling set to work to try and be independent and make the most of their own brains and means. They may be divided into two classes, the proprietors who live on their own estates and the managers who look after the property of companies or of absentee landlords, and of course the latter form the majority. Some of them are gentlemen, others practical gardeners, and so on: but amongst all there is a very nice feeling and a sort of bond of union, of which I noticed a very pleasing example the other day at a funeral of one of their number who had died: there were planters in from all parts of Cachar; indeed, on such occasions no distance is thought too great to come in and pay the last compliment to one of their number. Altogether they include I think some two hundred and fifty—many are married, and every year the prosperity of the province is increasing. Labour is more easily obtained than in Assam on account of it being so healthy, the number of deaths being only 2½ per cent.: indeed the coolies will not leave, and there are men now working on some of the estates who have been born on them. In short all that is wanted is energetic officials, men who will go freely among the planters and see what is wanted, a regiment of pioneers to make roads and a good body of engineers to see that money is not frittered away; and if this letter should be the means of directing attention to these matters, it will have fulfilled its object. I hope to write again shortly.

"I have now the pleasure of declaring the Exhibition to be open."

The prizes were then presented by His Excellency to those who were present to receive them.

The Viceroy's Band was in attendance and played a selection of music during the afternoon.

A detailed account of the pictures exhibited will shortly follow.

The following is a list of the prizes awarded on the occasion:—

1. H. E. the Viceroy's Prize, for the best water colour Indian subject—Lieut.-Col. W. Fane, C.B.
2. The Society's 1st Prize for the best oil painting—Captain Tanner.
3. The Vice-President's Prize, for water colour sketches—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Hancock.
4. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's 1st Prize (for a Commissioned Officer)—Lieut.-Col. Baigrie, C.B.
5. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief's 2nd Prize (for a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier)—Sergeant Swift.
6. The Society's 2nd Prize for a figure subject—Dr. DeFabeck.
7. The Society's 3rd Prize, for fruit or flower painting—Lieut.-Col. C. Need.

NEWS-LETTER.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

CACHAR, 15TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM the Indus, Kurrachee, and Bombay, to the Camp of Exercise at Hussun Abdul within a few weeks was no slight jump, and after such exertions during last cold weather, I might well allow the hot and essentially dull season to pass by without writing; but you will see by the heading of this letter that I have taken another long stride, and am in a position to give your readers some particulars about a province which is now of particular interest on account of the formation of a new Chief Commissionership of which it (Cachar) will form a most important section. The fact is I was tired of going to the hills, according to the usual routine, from my leave, having no appointment to solicit, no wife of my own or anybody else's to look after, and a very great idea that thorough change of scene and lots of moving about are more serviceable to health and recreation than hill life. I add to this, further inducement that my aunt was most anxious for me to personally visit some tea gardens belonging to a company in which she is interested, and had given me *carte blanche* if I would actually write her letters from the spot. And so I [illegible] on Cachar as my destination, [illegible]

Stripes.—A Hindoo lad named Vithul Hurjeewan, sixteen years of age, was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to receive ten stripes for stealing from the person of one Dhunjee Curson, a silver ornament.

Death by Drowning.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Mombadevi on the body of a Hindoo named Sukharam. The jury found that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in the Mombadevi Tank.

Adjourned Inquest.—On Wednesday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a Moosulman, whose body was found on Monday floating in the harbour, near the Customs House Bunder.

A Vagrant.—George Brinkworth, a European, was on Wednesday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse.

Weather at Porebunder.—A correspondent, writing from Porebunder, on the 17th inst. states that it has rained there only four or five days altogether and that there is a great demand for rain now. The heat is spoken of as "quite unbearable."

A Suspicious Character.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced a Hindoo named Cassia Bapoo to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of being found in possession of two silver bangles, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

Infanticide.—The body of a native female child apparently of premature birth, was found by the police on Wednesday in a tank near the Bellasis Junction Road. On the same day the body of a male child, apparently of premature birth, was found at the Sanklee Tank, Byculla.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, a man named Rampursad Onsaree, was convicted of stealing a piece of wood belonging to one Supall Ramdiall. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Theft on Boardship.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Chinaman was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing part of the cargo of the steamship Massilia, namely, a quantity of glass beads, a knife, and a spoon, the property of the P. and O. Company.

Two Bhamteeas have been sentenced, the one to one year's rigorous imprisonment and the other to two years' residence in the Reformatory, for highway robbery. They had way laid a woman travelling from Poorundhur to Poona and robbed her of her ornaments, valued at Rs. 100.

Cheating and Criminal Breach of Trust.—Bejonjee Dhunjeebhoy, a hawker of piece goods, yesterday appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee, and obtained a warrant against one Cursondas Lilladhur, whom he charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain pieces of China silk, valued at Rs. 100.

Broaching Cargo.—John Morris, a seaman of the ship William Fairbairn, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, with having embezzled a portion of the cargo, namely, three dozen of beer and two bottles of wine, valued at two pounds. The Magistrate on the evidence ordered the prisoner to forfeit Rs. 20 and to undergo two week's rigorous imprisonment.

Mortuary Returns.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 23rd September, was 311, being 2 more than in the preceding week, 27 less than the total of the week ending 24th September 1872, and 4 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 250 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

The Ferocious Dog Case.—This case was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee at the Girgaum Police Court at the instance of P. A. Vaz, in which the defendant Joseph Gonsalves stood charged with letting loose a ferocious dog without a muzzle. Both parties were represented by counsel. On the application of plaintiff's counsel his Worship postponed the case till the 7th proximo.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th September 1873, Rs. 30,71,666; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 18,121; total, Rs. 30,89,787 deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 1,00,000; total balance, Rs. 30,71,666. There are in addition 35,986 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Noted Thieves.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Marootee Gopall and Babajee Tookaram, noted thieves, were charged—the first with stealing Rs. 19 in cash, belonging to one Tookaram Appa, and the second with receiving the stolen property. They were adjudged guilty, and the the first was sentenced to four months, and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoners were also charged with stealing thirteen rupees and a silver ring, the property of a man named Kodaree Byroo. They were convicted and sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment. The second sentence to commence after the expiration of the first.

The Parsee Murder Case.—The Chief Justice specially presided at the Criminal Sessions yesterday for the trial of Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, on a charge of murdering Ameena, woman, on the morning of the 6th August last in a house at Koombhartookda. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Ling appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution relating to the murder closed late in the afternoon. Mr. Ferguson addressed the jury and called evidence as to the plea of insanity which he had entered on behalf of the prisoner. The evidence was unfinished when the Court adjourned at 7 p.m., until this morning. The Special Jury were sent for the night to the Byculla Hotel. Owing to pressure on our space, we have to hold over our report.

A serious accident, which, there is every reason to fear, will be attended with fatal consequence to one of the injured parties, took place yesterday afternoon on the premises occupied by the Kurrachee Municipality on the Macleod Road. A large iron tank which had contained kerosine oil was being examined, and a coolie was sent down into it for the purpose of inspecting it we believe; the man not being able, for want of light to see clearly, struck a match, when an explosion took place, which blew the man up and injured him fearfully; the skin on his body actually peeled off when he was taken out. Mr. Whent, the Engineer in charge of the Municipal Steam Roller, who was standing close by had a part of his face severely scorched, also one of his hands. The unfortunate coolei was conveyed to the Civil Hospital without loss of time, and although perfectly sensible, and able to explain how the accident occurred, he lays in a precarious condition.—*Sindian*, September 20.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. L. Reid, Commissioner of Customs, we see that during the month of August last, 51,96,604 lbs. (13,269 bales), of the aggregate value of Rs. 13,81,123, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports. 4,350,080 lbs., valued at Rs. 11,63,756, were shipped to Liverpool; 434,336 lbs, valued at Rs. 1,12,143, to Havre, 129 369 lbs., valued at Rs. 35,650, to Venice; and 282,828 lbs., valued at Rs. 69,574, to Hongkong.

HIGH COURT.—26TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.]

LONG CAUSES.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

719-73—M. H. Khan—Noor Bebee, widow v Hajun Bebee, widow.

744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotumdas Vullubdas v The East India Bank, &c.—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v Hajee Meya and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

531-72—Ghandibhoy—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thacer Moraljee Poonjah—Tyabjee and Sayani.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mancooverbai widow, Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Dallas and Lynch.

699-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mancooverbai widow, Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Dallas and Lynch.

533-73—In person—Shungaree v Hunea Poma—Jeffreson and Payne.

545-72—Ardaseer F.—Merwanjee Eduljee Chinoy and another v Khurseebai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Vullabdas Hurjevandas v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.]

ECCCESIASTICAL SIDE.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Callidas Shamjee, deceased, v Radhabai, widow—M. H. Khan.

FOR HEARING.

In the matter of the last will and testament of and codicil of Paulo Domingos, late of Bombay Portuguese, deceased, Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard).

THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, to appoint—(1) a successor to Mr. Ormiston in the Town Council; (2) an Executive Engineer for the Municipality; (3) a Health Officer for the Municipality; and (4) two Auditors of Municipal Accounts. Captain Henry was in the chair, and the meeting was fully attended. The result of the voting was as follows:—

Major Baker was unanimously elected to succeed Mr. Ormiston in the Town Council.

Mr. Rienzi Walton was appointed Executive Engineer on a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

Dr. Weir was appointed Health Officer on a salary of Rs. 1,200.

Messrs. Ardaseer Framjee Moos and Govind Balcrishna were elected Auditors of Municipal Accounts.

Dr. Blaney, in an eloquent and feeling speech, proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring Health Officer, Dr. Hewlett, which was seconded with equal sincerity by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

REMARKABLE DREAMS.

A Correspondent sends us the following:—The last mail from Australia brought a most melancholy account of suicide, by a young man named George Spencer, at a place called "Back Creek," near Sandhurst in the vicinity of Melbourne. Such an occurrence, in such an out-of-the-way place, would not be worth while publishing were the circumstances connected with the finding of the body not of such a singular nature.

It appears that Spencer has two sisters, who had been both criminally assaulted by a gunsmith of the name of Rea.

The investigation of this case in Court, and the disgrace arising therefrom, exercised such a depression on the mind of the brother, who it appears was of a very susceptible nature, that he fell into a state of melancholy, which ended in the sad step he took.

He was in the employment of a Mr. Fort who keeps the "Durham Ox" Hotel and Store, and was highly respected by his employer and all who knew him. He left his work on Wednesday at 8 p.m., ostensibly with the intention of returning in the morning. There was nothing observable in his manner either at work or at home, and he left next morning, as usual, to go to his masters.

However, he never reached there, but when missed the family thought he had gone to spend the day with some of his relations in Sandhurst, and therefore did not trouble themselves about his absence. As he did not return home that night they began to be uneasy, and sent out and scoured the bush in all directions.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday passed, but all search was in vain, and no trace was found of the missing young man.

On Saturday morning, a chimney-sweep named Lovell, while conversing with several persons, related a dream he had had on the previous night.

He said, in his dream he saw George Spencer hanging from a certain tree, close to the "quartz rocks" known by the name of "the two sisters," at the foot of "Flora Hill." The clothes he wore were most minutely described by him, with even the tree on which he hung. And he urgently requested some of them to go with him to the spot indicated in the dream.

Little notice, however, was taken of either him or his dream, and all seemed to make light of it.

It is a custom in Australia, for working men after dinner to lay down and take a nap, their dinner hour being shortly after midday.

Lovell, as was his wont, lay down, and as soon as he dropped off to sleep the same apparition appeared to him; he saw Spencer as before suspended to the tree by a hayband.

He jumped up and persuaded some friends to accompany him to the spot, where they found him just as described by Lovell, and suspended by a hayband.

The police was soon on the spot, when Constable Bradley cut down the body, but life had long been extinct.

The body was removed to the father's residence, and at the Coroner's inquest on the body the above came out in evidence. This is not the only instance of the kind that has taken place in Australia.

Some four years ago a vessel was wrecked down the coast, some twenty miles from Sydney Head. A farmer, who lived some six miles inland, was awoke by his son at 3 a.m. the morning after the wreck, who related to him a dream that he had dreamed three times in succession, from the time he lay down. The father and son saddled their horses and rode off to the spot indicated in the dream, when they found many struggling for their lives, and the bodies of some who were drowned in the attempt washed on shore. They rode to the nearest telegraph office, and in a short time had the necessary help from Sydney. How are we to account for such revelations in sleep? M.

THE LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT AT PAREL ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, concerning the deaths of Mr. Edward Reid, Mrs. Reid, and

THE SCHOOL OF ART.

The Acting Director of Public Instruction, in a letter dated the 5th inst., submitted to Government the report of the examiners, Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock and Mr. Rienzi Walton, appointed to examine the School of Art, 1872-73. Mr. Chatfield requested sanction to the payment of Rs. 416, on account of prizes awarded by the examiners, stating that provision for prizes is made out of the interest of Rs. 7,000, invested on behalf of the school in municipal debentures, and that the fund in question should appear in future to the local fund budget. We give below a few extracts from the examiners' report.

Painting Department.—There were but few students in this department at the time of the examination, as the greater part of the class is away at Adjunta working under Mr. Griffiths. Bhugwandass Kassiram was the only representative of the first class. He made a fair painting of a branch of natural foliage. In the second class three students came up for the examination. The subject given was a plaster cast of fruit to be copied in Monochrome. Motecram Kassiram made the best drawing, and we have awarded him a prize.

Drawing Classes.—First special class—Subject, study from life. The model was a native woman. The time allowed for the sketch was four hours, and eleven students competed. The drawings were rather poor. The best that of Ardaseer Bomanjee, the next best those of Shreerung Raghoonath and J. Fernandez. We have awarded prizes to these three students.

Wood Engraving.—Special class—There are two classes. The test for the first class, consisting of three students, was to make a copy of a trade mark. Ardaseer Bomanjee, the present holder of the scholarship, made the best. The test for the second class was a piece of horizontal line shading. Pestonjee Bomanjee's engraving was the best, and we have awarded him a prize.

Sculpture Department.—Modelling. First Class—Six students competed. The subject, to make a design for a capital. The attempts were very creditable. The best design was by J. Pinto, and the second best by Bhima Bhowanee, and prizes have been awarded to both.

The following is the Government Resolution on the above :—

The payment of Rs. 416 on account of prizes awarded by the examiners should be authorized, and the Accountant-General requested to arrange with the Financial Department for the transfer to the Local Fund Budget of the sum of Rs. 7,000 invested on behalf of the School of Art in municipal debentures.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Cheenee Mahomed Meera Mohideen, Cadur Vullee Router, Shaik Abdeel Cadur, Nagoor Meera, Mohideen Lubbay, Shaik Muddur, and Cheanbay Lubbay Mahomed Mohideen, trading under the names and firms of Cheenee Mahomed Meera Mohideen and Cadur Vulle Router, as dealers in goat skins.

Antoba Kessow and Gunnesh Trimbuck; the first-named insolvent is a private teacher, and the second unemployed.

Mohundass Radhikadas, a mendicant

Cursetjee Sorabjee, who lately traded in his own name, in the name of Sorabjee Cursetjee and in the name of Cursetjee Sorabjee Nadurshaw and Co., as a general merchant.

Coley Hera Mahadoo and Dhurma Mahadoo, fishermen.

Hormusjee Homajee, a Gujerathi writer.

Musnia (*alias* Dewjee Hurry), formerly a contractor and now a servant.

Dorabjee Hormusjee, a clerk in the Bombay Mint.

Ragoonaihdas Dwarkadas, a broker.

Adam Sajan, a contractor in building houses, &c.

Mahomed Ally Ahmed Mahomed, a baker and a broker of supplying provisions and money to crews on different ships.

Cullianjee Madhowjee (*alias* Cullianjee Petamber), a broker.

Ramchunder Narrayen, formerly an English writer, at present unemployed.

Tar Mahomed Hajee Amin, a dealer in chunam.

Balloo Narron, a servant.

Ardaseer Dhunjeebhoy, unemployed.

Bhawoo Fuckeera, a receiver.

Balcrustna Gunnasti, a labourer.

Moroba Sokorje, a carpenter.

Hurrychund Coostnajee, a general contractor.

Munjee Elliar and Mahomed Ebrahim, merchants.

Esmailjee Tyebolly and Mamoojee Dossajee, tinmen in the Bombay Grand Arsenal.

Burjorjee Cursetjee, an English writer.

Balcrustna Panderung, a carpenter.

Balmanand Jamiatram and Jamiatram Nurbhairam, priests.

Balcrustna Soccaram and his wife Radabace and Sittaram Balcrustna; the first-named insolvent is an English writer, and the second and third are unemployed.

Jeswa Jeethra, a bullock-backery driver.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The following Season reports for the week ending 17th instant are published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

Karrachee.—River at Kotree on 13th instant, 13 feet 1 inch against 14 feet 11 inches last year. Great want of water everywhere. Many canals ceased flowing. Crops suffering. Fever prevalent.

Hyderabad (Sind).—Indus 12 feet 8 inches. Crops on main canals fine, those on branches suffering for want of water. Weather seasonable. People and cattle healthy. Prices unchanged.

Shikarpoor.—Crops promising. River falling rapidly. Complaints of insufficiency of water general. Jowaree crops nearly ready for harvest. Heavy dews at night; fever prevalent.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather seasonable. Price of wheat unchanged.

Ahmedabad.—Crops doing well. Fever and dysentery continue.

Kaira.—Total rainfall 25 inches 47 cents. Insufficient for rice; other crops good. Fever in some places.

Surat.—Rain 55 cents. Weather fine. Crops and public health good. Wheat 12½ seers.

Broach.—Rain 69 cents, more wanted in Ahmode and Jambooser talookas. Crops flourishing. Bajree 17 seers.

Khandeish.—Rain injured cotton on rich soils. Other crops healthy. Bajree 19½ seers.

Nassick.—Rain 1 cent. Early crops good, except in Malligaum where they are injured by insects. Public health good. Rice 9, wheat 12 seers.

Malligaum where they are injured by insects. Public health good. Rice 9, wheat 12 seers.

Tanna.—Rain 78 cents. Crops good. Public health good, except in Warra and Shapoor talookas, where fever prevails. Rice 8 to 13, wheat 9½ to 12, bajree 14 to 15 seers.

Poona.—Slight rainfall in Mawal talooka. Standing khareef crops doing well. Sowing of rubbee commenced wherever there is moisture. Public health good. Bajree 16-42 seers.

Ahmednuggur.—Rain 51 cents. Khareef crops thriving. Sowing of rubbee commenced. Bajree 23-8 seers. Public health good. Slight fever in talooka Jumkheer.

Sholapoor.—Rain 35 cents. Crops fair. Jowaree 27-76 seers.

Sattara.—Rain 6 cents. Khareef crops continue good. Sowing of rubbee commenced in talooka Malsiras. Fever and dysentry slightly prevalent in Walwa and agne in Patun. Bajree 21 seers.

Belgaum.—Rain 16 cents; still wanted in most parts of the district. Crops fair, except in Beedee talooka, where they are suffering from insects and blight. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Crops generally withering for want of rain. Scarcity of drinking-water continues. Jowaree 15·4 seers.

Kulladghee.—Crops suffering for want of rain. Public health is good.

Canara.—Rainfall generally favourable. Corps fair. Fever, dysentery, and cattle-disease prevail generally, small-pox partially.

Rajkote.—Crops generally good. Bajree 22 1/3 seers.

Wudwan.—Weather unhealthy. Crops good. Cotton prospects fair. Bajree 16½ seers.

Baroda.—Rain 7 cents. Crops healthy. Bajree 13 seers. Public health good.

Oolahee.—(Report for the week ending 15th inst). Rain 55 cents. Crops good. Rice 12·1 seers at Ahtagh.

Rutnagherry.—(Report for the week ending 6th instant). Rain 5 inches 93 cents. Fall favourable in all talookas, except Sangmeshwar, where it was rather heavy and caused slight injury to early crops; in other talookas crops thriving. Dysentery in talooka Malwan and some villages of Rutnagherry talooka and in Camp Dapoolee. Cattle-disease in some villages of Malwan, Rutnagherry, Gohagoor, and Dapoolee talookas. Small-pox in some villages of Rajapoor talooka, and fever in some villages of Gohagoor talooka. Other talookas healthy.

THE HARBOUR DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.

We take the following with reference to the Harbour Defences of Bombay from Mr. Markham's "Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1871-72" :—

The defence of the wealthy seaports of British India against the attacks of any possible enemy is a question which, it is generally felt, should not be postponed until war actually breaks out or is imminent. Yet it is not altogether to be regretted that such defences have not been completed, and that where works have been commenced they are not so far advanced as to make an alteration in the plans very costly; for the science of attack and defence has been developed very rapidly of late years. The harbour defences of Bombay, as they were originally designed some eight years ago, consisted of six distinct works. The most costly and important is the fort on the Middle Ground Shoal, in the midst of the anchorage, and 1,800 yards from the shore. There were to have been twelve 300-pounders on it, in iron-fronted casements, and two 600-pounders in a turret. The foundations of this work have been completed to a height of a few feet above high water. Another fort was to have been built on the Oyster Rock, a patch dry at high water near the south end of the anchorage, 1,900 yards from the shore and 3,000 south-west of the middle ground. The foundations of this work have been completed and a temporary battery of eight 10 and 12-inch guns has been placed upon them. The third work is a battery on Cross Island, towards the north end of the anchorage, 1,000 yards from the shore, and 4,000 from the Middle Ground. To be armed with seven 300-pounders. The top of the island has been cut down, and a battery of six guns has been placed on the platform thus levelled. A tower on a shoal called the "twelve-foot patch," 4,000 yards north-east of the Middle Ground, is to have to two 600-pounders, and the foundation of this work has been formed. There is an earthen battery with five 7-inch guns "en barbette," at Malabar Point, on the other side of Bombay Island, where it is proposed to erect a tower with two 300-pounders in a turret, for the defence of Back Bay; and at Colaba Point there is a battery armed with four 68-pounders "en barbette," and four 13-inch land service mortars.

Two iron-clad monitors, the "Abyssinia" and the "Magdala," specially designed to aid in the defence of Bombay Harbour, arrived there early in 1871; their armaments consist of four 10-inch guns in two turrets.

Colonel Jervois reported upon this scheme for the defence of Bombay Harbour in April 1872. He pointed out that the numerous duties imposed upon a sea-going fleet render a dependence upon it for the defence of harbours unreliable; and that ports and coaling stations must therefore be rendered secure, independently of the action of a fleet. Monitors or floating batteries, although they are most valuable auxiliaries in conjunction with fixed defences, must not be exclusively relied upon. They afford an unsteady gun carriage, are liable to be penetrated by the guns of the present day, and may be ordered away from a particular post for general service. One important function of floating batteries would be to guard torpedoes at night, and prevent an enemy's boats from tampering with the mines, but this service would be as well performed by gunboats; and 18 suitable gunboats could be provided for the same cost as one monitor.

With regard to the scheme for the land defences of Bombay, Colonel Jervois has pointed out that an enemy might enter the harbour, passing 6,000 yards from the Oyster Rock, and take up a position 4,000 yards from the Middle Ground, and 5,200 from the Oyster Rock, and the "twelve-foot patch," and thence shell the town or exact a few millions. An enemy should be prevented from entering the harbour at all. With this object Colonel Jervois recommends that forts should be built at the entrance of the harbour, similar to those at Spithead or Plymouth Sound, the depth being less than that on the side of the Plymouth Sound Fort, with a rocky bottom. He would build two such forts, circular, and each with 18 25-ton guns; one in 33 feet of water, 3,900 yards from Colaba Point, and the other on what is called the "10-foot patch," 4,900 yards west of the Corings. They will be 5,600 yards from each other, and a fort on Colaba Point completes the line of defences. An enemy would be detained under their guns by electric torpedoes placed in the channel, and exploded by observation from the forts; while the two monitors and the three gunboats of the "Blazer" class, carrying 25-ton guns, would complete the scheme. The cost of such a system of defences, including the gunboats, is estimated at 932,000.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Condemned.—Three convicts are to be escorted from the Central Jail this morning to Maloor to undergo the extreme penalty of the law in the place where they committed the murder.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Sept. 20.

Mr. Robert Alexander, District and Sessions Judge of Cuttack, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st of July last. And Mr. C. E. C. Merington, Assistant Magistrate of Nuddea, has been permitted to retire, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

From the *Indian Mirror* we learn that Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen and a few other missionaries have started on a tour through the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. They will visit Bankipore, Allahabad, Lucknow, and Deera Doon, and then proceed to Lahore and Mooltan.

Mr. George Lucas Lang, who has just returned from furlough, has been appointed to officiate as Collector of Futtehpoor displacing Mr. Gardner, who will revert to his substantive appointment as Joint Magistrate of the 1st Grade. Mr. Lang was Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie when he went home, and now, with the exception of Mr. Bazett Golvin, the Officiating Commissioner of that Division, there is not a single Civilian employed in either the Jhansie or Kumaon Divisions.

The Moplahs.—*Apropos* to the significant etymology of the word "Moplah," it is interesting to observe that the laws of succession which govern the Rajahs of Travancore are based upon the cautious maxim, that a man is assuredly the "son of his mother" whatever else he may or may not be. The royal dignity is transmitted through the female line in many cases in which the European law would assume that wisdom in the child which enables him to know his own father. Thus the son of a Rajah's sister would inherit before the son of his brother. The Moplahs make no mistakes when they can help it.—*Pioneer.*

A Mrs. Martindale charged two late lodgers of hers, named William Capon and Edmond Strover at the Calcutta Police Court with abusing her on the night of the 6th instant, at the door of her house, during the absence of her husband and son from home. The second defendant did not enter appearance, whereupon a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Capon pleaded not guilty, but was convicted on the evidence of the prosecutrix. He was, on conviction, fined Rs. 10, and bound over in his personal recognizance in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

Humble Pie.—There was a curious case of assault in the Court of a Deputy Commissioner of these Provinces. You may know from it how the people fare here in the hands of their local Huzoors. The accused was the late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of that very district, and the complainant one of the clerks in the office. The facts are these:—One day late in the evening last month, the officer, of whom I am speaking, was engaged in some private conversation with a pleader of his Court. What was the exact nature of the private conversation I refrain from giving, as there are two versions of it—one rather not very favourable to the officer in question. He had ordered all his subordinates to leave the room. Close to his room, however, is the English office, a door only intervening. As it was nearly dusk, there were in the office only the Head Clerk who was busy with his own work, and the second clerk, who, I am told, was keeping some paper in a file close to the door. The officer saw him and fancying that he was overhearing (and heaven knows whether he really played the part of an eaves-dropper) at once pounced upon the poor man and without asking him a single question in the way of explanation, thrashed him right and left. So long as the officers remained in the district, he kept quiet but as soon as he was transferred he lodged a complaint in the proper Court. The case was referred to the Commissioner, who after taking the evidence of the Head Clerk and the Clerk of the Court, passed the order that the accused should make a written apology to the party aggrieved. In case of refusal, the matter should be reported to the Chief Commissioner. So that after all the headstrong officer has been obliged to eat the humble pie. I hope this will be lesson for him. I have not yet come to know whether the apology has been made.—*Jubbulpoor Correspondent of Indian Mirror.*

A FRENCH PILGRIMAGE.

(From the Times' French Correspondent.)

CORPS, FOOT OF LA SALETTE, Aug. 20.

I left Paris 56 hours ago. During those 56 hours I have been 37 hours in a railway carriage. I devoted five hours to my stay at Arc, three hours at Fourvières, and the remaining 11 hours I have availed myself of for sleep, refreshment, and preparing my correspondence. That is to say, I have written when and where I could, recording whatever of interest presented itself to my eyes or ears. I have therefore, related what is known as to the incident of Ars in a perfectly unprejudiced spirit. That incident has had a very important effect upon many calm and reflecting minds. The Cure of Ars was really what, according to human ideas, may be termed a holy man. He was mild, humble, earnest, and possessed of indefatigable zeal and unfailing charity. I had heard him spoken of towards the close of Louis-Philippe's reign, irreligion, Sunday labour, and the use of oaths were frightfully prevalent. The apparition at La Salette praved a remedy for those evils." "Yes," said I; "but you have stopped short of the famous secret. Is it not disagreeable to you not to state what that secret is?" "No, for I am forbidden to do so." "Without speaking of your secret, tell me one thing. A period of 27 years has now elapsed since those things happened. During that time has anything implied in that secret been realized?" "I cannot speak about that," replied he "but we know what the Holy Father said when he read them. 'Poor France!' 'Poor Italy!' 'Poor Spain!' but they are not the only guilty ones." "Well," continued Maximin, "France, Italy, and Spain have suffered enough; Austria has been humbled. It is the turn of others." "You refer to Germany. You would prophesy the war of vengeance." "I wish to prophesy nothing. I would predict the downfall of the wicked and the proud." "Why did you not become a priest?" "Because that not have suited me. The beautiful lady did not tell me to become a priest. I hope that may be so in the end, but I have not a vocation for it." "When you see all these people coming up to this mountain you must feel very proud, for it is upon the faith of your statement that they come here?" "No, I do not feel any pride in the matter, for I feel that I am but as Balaam's ass. I have spoken without understanding what I have said; only never will human eye see, or human ear hear, that which I saw and heard." "But do you know that if you are not speaking the truth it is a horrible crime?" "Why should I lie?" replied he, "and moreover, it has only been for good." "No," I answered, "to propagate such a falsehood, to spread abroad so formidable a superstition, and to raise it as an impregnable fortress; to drag thousands of honest souls from their homes, to scatter distrust, to expose to public discussion the words of the mother of Christ, and to excite in the minds of millions exaltation on the one and fury on the other—that would certainly be an impious work which nothing could excuse." He looked at me more fixedly than he had hitherto done, and said in an impatient tone, "What I have stated is the truth. I will maintain it upon my dying bed. Let God judge me;" and then he suddenly turned round and walked into the room at the back of the shop. I remained for a moment undecided, half astonished, half vexed. I paid for the articles which the old lady had sold me between each parenthesis, and I left the shop.

Since then I have seen many persons who know Maximin intimately. I have sought out all those who were mentioned to me. None of them spoke very highly of Maximin, but all agreed that he has never varied in his account of the apparition. He had been made drunk on purpose, and then when the question was put to him as to what he had seen upon the mountain his whole appearance suddenly changed. He, whose tongue had been loosened by wine, began to stammer; his utterance became thick, and, after some moments of terrible struggle, he exclaimed, "No, I will not speak of that; I will speak about it to you to-morrow." And no human effort could induce him to give any further reply. This has been related to me by witnesses—by those whose testimony it is not possible to doubt. Upon one occasion only he declared that he could make a very rich marriage if he would consent to divulge the secret to the father of the youngest lady. He resisted the temptation for a long time, but at length determined to accept the condition. When the time came, however, for him to divulge the secret he had lost his memory; he could not remember a word; he became alarmed at this phenomenon and fled, and never from that time was he again tempted. The reader will not, I trust, have forgotten the hint which Maximin gave me—a hint which left it to be inferred that the secret related to the prediction of events that have recently occurred, which, indeed, was generally reported during the war.

As to Melanie, during the war she gave utterance to prophecies, which were generally considered as absurd, and none of which were fulfilled. I have seen many of her letters; they are all characterized by extreme exaltation. In them she freely indulges in prophecies of catastrophes and punishments, if France or its Government did not repent.

La Salette, Aug. 22.

I had left behind at Grenoble two-thirds of my travelling companions, for whose conveyance carriages were wanting. Many of them, wishing at any cost to be at La Salette on the 21st, boldly relied upon their own resources and marched off across the mountains to the holy sanctuary, which they reached on Wednesday night, after travelling for 17 hours along the most abrupt and frightful paths, or, rather, tracks. Others, after waiting until 5 in the evening, at last came on in all sorts of vehicles, which were hastily converted into *diligences* by placing planks across them, which formed seats for as many Pilgrims as could find places. These people reached Corps after a 14 hours' journey, and, being unable to procure mules, had immediately to commence the ascent of La Salette, and I saw the first of them arrive here at half-past 10 in the morning. I could not help admiring the eager looks of those who thus made their appearance on the summit of the holy mountain, their faces bathed with sweat, their clothes covered with dust, and, despite fatigue, hunger, and thirst, their eyes gleaming with a feverish desire to obtain a glimpse of the sanctuary which they had travelled so far to see. As a simple historian, I relate, I admire, and I proceed. The path was filled with Pilgrims. Priests, peasants, men and women, gentlemen and ladies upon mules and asses, climbed up the ascent in the invigorating air of the early morning. From time to time I came upon a group of Pilgrims, with its pastor at its head, preceded by the Cross, the men and women singing the hymn of the Sacred Heart, while those who passed took up the chorus—

"Dieu de Clémence,
"Dieu Protecteur,
"Sauvez Rome et la France,
"Au nom de Sacré Cœur."

It is difficult to convey an impression of the wonderful effect of a number of strong and hearty voices repeating in unison this fervent appeal, which was echoed and re-echoed in varying tones by the surrounding mountains. There were few more picturesque or more poetical positions than the road which is traced along the flank of the mountain leading from Corps to the Convent of La Salette. It is after quitting the plain that we come upon the little hamlet of La Salette, which takes or gives its name to the plateau upon which now stands the Convent. In the windings of these mountains are the 13 little hamlets which constitute the parish of La Salette. A poor little church, whose door opens directly upon the path, is the place of worship for the 789 souls which form the united population of these 13 hamlets. These people, separated from the rest of the world by paths which are often impassable, by ravines which are enlarged by the autumn rains and contracted by the winter snows, have now for more than 20 years been accustomed to see multitudes gathered from all parts passing along their mountain tracks. But so completely separated are they from the rest of the human race that during those 20 years none of them have sought to obtain a knowledge of that outer world whose representatives pass occasionally before their eyes. They are accustomed to continual struggles on the mountain side to obtain their scanty livelihood, and they pursue their arduous and ungrateful labours with unremitting and unrepining perseverance. Every few minutes, after leaving the village of La Salette, a new valley was opened to our view, and in each case we could see a small group of houses half-hidden in the recesses and windings of the mountain side, while the smoke from the chimneys slowly ascended to mingle with the mist from the villages below. The path was now filled by a stream of Pilgrims. At each turn we came upon them in long lines. Among them I recognized some of our own party, who had found the nearest road. The mountains re-echoed their religious songs. From time to time, in places where the path grew wider, we came upon some Pilgrims who, broken down, were sitting upon the stones by the way side; at other times the hymning drone of a beggar appeared to come from under the feet of my mule. The sun rose upon the mountain tops. Soon after we saw afar off in the clouds as it were, a great number of men walking along the paths which were above our heads. White banners floated over the sombre crowd. A distant chorus which seemed borne upon the wings of the wind came down to our ears. It was a procession which had just left the plateau and was winding round the [illegible] At a convenient spot I ventured to alight. I began to feel myself moved by the scene before me. A simple spectator, I felt myself, as it were, made part of this fervently-believing crowd. I forgot the doubts which had beset me. The stern grandeur of the scene—the sight of those towering, wild, but verdant mountains; the whole gigantic panorama now bathed in the glowing sunlight produced an almost intoxicating effect.

I alighted from my mule and joined the line of Pilgrims. Soon we perceived above us the church, the convent, and the chapel of the cemetery. On our left, quite close at hand, rose Mount Gargas superb in its lofty superiority to all neighbouring heights. The immense cross which stands upon its summit appeared from the spot where I stood like one of those silver crosses which women wear hanging from their necks. We could then perceive distinctly the mass of human beings covering the plateau. Upon the flanks of the surrounding heights men and women were coming, going, or resting on the turf. The sound of the convent bells welcomes the approaching crowd. Blind me the Pilgrims had all formed into line; their hymns mingled with the sound of chanting which issued from the open doors of the church. The procession which was entering stopped to await our coming, and the banners were waved in our direction. Upon each breast was to be seen the red cross of the Pilgrims. I soon found those with whom I was travelling. They had forgotten their fatigues and their trials. They were cheerful, happy, and joined heartily in the chorus raised by new arrivals for they were at La Salette.

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All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.					
Do	do	12	do	do	5 "

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bills at 6 Months' Sight	1s. 10 3/4d. per Rupee.	
" at 3 "	1s. 10 9/16d.	"
" on Demand	1s. 10 3/8d.	"

Bombay, 25th September 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2½ per cent. will be allowed on Deposits at 7 days' notice for amounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. One Lac, and at 4 per cent. on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

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BYCULLA HOTEL,

(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

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Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

Visitors arriving by train should book for

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Boree Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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DRILLS, OIL, TOBACCO, ROSIN, AND SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

100 Bales PEPPERELL DRILLS.
500 Cases SPIRITS TURPENTINE.
100 Cases AMERICAN TOBACCO.
500 Bbls ROSIN.
3,000 Cases KEROSINE OIL,

FOR SALE on arrival of Ship "LYDIA SKOLFIELD" from BOSTON. Apply at TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE, Bombay.

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KEROSINE OIL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
KEROSINE STREET LAMPS, &c.

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J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER-PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adap